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U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

TRANSMITTAL FORM

(to be used for all correspondence after initial filing)

Application Number	09/838,652
Filing Date	April 19, 2001
First Named Inventor	Kyle et al.
Art Unit	2152
Examiner Name	Nguyen, Trong
Total Number of Pages in This Submission: 37	Attorney Docket Number: TT4390 (184-P029US)

ENCLOSURES *(Check all that apply)*

- [✓] Fee Transmittal Form
- [ ] Fee Attached
- [ ] Rspnse to Restriction Requirement
- [ ] After Final
- [ ] Affidavits/declaration(s)
- [ ] Extension of Time Request
- [ ] Express Abandonment Request
- [ ] Information Disclosure Statement
- [ ] Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)
- [ ] Response to Missing Parts/ Incomplete Application
- [ ] Response to Missing Parts under 37 CFR 1.52 or 1.53
- [ ] Drawing(s)
- [ ] Licensing-related Papers
- [ ] Petition
- [ ] Petition to Convert to a Provisional Application
- [ ] Power of Attorney, Revocation Change of Correspondence Address
- [ ] Terminal Disclaimer
- [ ] Request for Refund
- [ ] CD, Number of CD(s) _____
- [ ] After Allowance communication to Technology Center (TC)
- [ ] Appeal Communication to Board of Appeals and Interferences
- [✓] Appeal Communication to TC **(Appeal Notice, Brief, Reply Brief)**
- [ ] Proprietary Information
- [ ] Status Letter
- [✓] Other Enclosure(s) (please Identify below):
  1) Postcard

Remarks

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT

Firm or Individual name	Winstead Sechrest & Minick P.C. Robert A. Voigt, Jr., Reg. No. 47,159
Signature	
Date	July 8, 2005

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION/MAILING

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Typed or printed name	Beatrice Zepeda		
Signature	Beatrice Zepeda	Date	July 8, 2005

PTO/SB/17 (11-04)
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U.S. Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Effective on 10/01/2004. Patent fees are subject to annual revision.

FEE TRANSMITTAL
For FY 2005

☐ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT ($) **500.00**

Complete if Known	
Application Number	09/838,652
Filing Date	April 19, 2001
First Named Inventor	Kyle et. al.
Examiner Name	Nguyen, Trong
Art Unit	2152
Attorney Docket No.	TT4390 (184-P029US)

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check all that apply)

☐ Check ☐ Credit Card ☐ Money Order

☑ Deposit Account ☐ None

Deposit Account Number: 01-0365

Deposit Account Name: Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.

The Director is hereby authorized to: (check all that apply)

☑ Charge fee(s) indicated below

☐ Charge fee(s) indicated below, **except for the filing fee**

☑ Charge any additional fee(s) or underpayments of fee(s) under 37 CFR 1.16 and 1.17

☑ Credit any overpayments

to the above-identified deposit account.

☐ Other (please identify): _____

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FEE CALCULATION

1. BASIC FILING FEE

Fee Description	Fee ($)	Small Entity Fee ($)	Fee Paid($)
Utility Filing Fee	790	395	
Design Filing Fee	350	175	
Plant Filing Fee	550	275	
Reissue Filing Fee	790	395	
Provisional Filing Fee	160	80	

Subtotal (1) $ 0.00

FEE CALCULATION (continued)

2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES

Fee Description	Fee ($)	Small Entity Fee ($)
Each claim over 20	50	25
Each independent claim over 3	200	100
Multiple dependent claims	360	180
For Reissues, each claim over 20 and more than in the original patent	50	25
For Reissues, each independent claim more than in the original patent	200	100

Total Claims	Extra Claims	Fee ($)	Fee Paid ($)
_____ - 20 or HP =	_____	x _____	= _____

HP = highest number of total claims paid for, if greater than 20

Indep. Claims	Extra Claims	Fee ($)	Fee Paid ($)
_____ - 3 or HP =	_____	x _____	= _____

HP = highest number of independent claims paid for, if greater than 3

Multiple Dependent Claims	Fee ($)	Fee Paid ($)
	_____	_____

Subtotal (2) $ 0.00

3. OTHER FEES

Fee Description	Fee ($)	Small Entity Fee ($)	Fee Paid($)
1-month extension of time	120	60	
2-month extension of time	450	225	
3-month extension of time	1,020	510	
4-month extension of time	1,590	795	
5-month extension of time	2,160	1,080	
Information disclosure stmt. fee	180	180	
37 CFR 1.17(q) processing fee	50	50	
Non-English specification	130	130	
Notice of Appeal	500	250	
Filing a brief in support of appeal	500	250	500.00
Request for oral hearing	1,000	500	
Other: _____			

Subtotal (3) $ 500.00

SUBMITTED BY

Signature		Registration No. (Attorney/Agent) 47.159	Telephone 512.370.2832
Name (Print/Type)	Robert A. Voigt, Jr.		Date July 8, 2005

BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

In re Application of:	Kyle et al.
Serial No.:	09/838,652
Filed:	April 19, 2001
Group Art Unit:	2152
Before the Examiner:	Nguyen, Trong
Title:	DETERMINING LOGON STATUS IN A BROADBAND NETWORK SYSTEM AND AUTOMATICALLY RESTORING LOGON CONNECTIVITY

APPEAL BRIEF

Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is Advanced Micro Devices, Inc., which is the assignee of the entire right, title and interest in the above-identified patent application.

CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. §1.8

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450, on July 8, 2005.

Beatrice Zepeda
Signature

Beatrice Zepeda
(Printed name of person certifying)

07/12/2005 MAHMED1 00000013 010365 09838652
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II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

There are no other appeals or interferences known to Appellants, Appellants' legal representative or assignee which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

III. STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1-26 and 40-52 are pending in the Application. Claims 1-26 and 40-52 stand rejected. Claims 1-26 and 40-52 are appealed.

IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

The Appellants' response to the Office Action having a mailing date of August 4, 2004, has been considered, but the Examiner indicated that it did not place the application in condition for allowance because Appellants' arguments were deemed unpersuasive.

V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER

In one embodiment of the present invention, a method for automatically restoring logon connectivity in a network system may comprise the step of establishing a first connection between a client and an Internet gateway. Specification, page 13, lines 1-14; Specification, page 18, claim 1, lines 1-3; Figure 4, step 401. The method may further comprise checking status of the first connection by issuing a first request to the Internet gateway to access a web server utilizing a protocol blocked under a logged off status. Specification, page 13, lines 15-21; Specification, page 18, claim 1, lines 4-6; Figure 4, step 402. The method may further comprise determining whether the web server is accessed from the first request. Specification, page 13, line 22 – page 14, line 2; Specification, page 18, claim 1, line 7; Figure 4, step 403. The method may further comprise automatically

attempting to establish a second connection to the Internet gateway if the web server was not accessed from the first request. Specification, page 14, line 25 – page 15, line 17, Specification, page 18, claim 1, lines 8-9; Figure 4, step 405.

In another embodiment, a system comprises a processor. Specification, page 10, line 16 – page 11, line 22; Figure 3, element 310. The system may further comprise a memory unit storing a computer program operable for automatically restoring logon connectivity in a network system. Specification, page 10, line 16 – page 11, line 22; Figure 3, elements 314, 350. The system may further comprise an input mechanism. Specification, page 10, line 16 – page 11, line 22; Figure 3, elements 326, 328. The system may further comprise an output mechanism. Specification, page 10, line 16 – page 11, line 22; Figure 3, elements 330, 338. The system may further comprise a bus system coupling the processor to the memory unit, input mechanism, and output mechanism. Specification, page 10, line 16 – page 11, line 22; Figure 3, element 312. The computer program may comprise the programming step of establishing a first connection between one or more clients and an Internet gateway. Specification, page 10, line 16 – page 11, line 22; Specification, page 13, lines 1-14; Figure 3, element 350; Figure 4, step 401. The computer program may further comprise the programming step of checking status of the first connection by issuing a first request to the Internet gateway to access a web server utilizing a protocol blocked under a logged off status. Specification, page 10, line 16 – page 11, line 22; Specification, page 13, lines 15-21; Figure 3, element 350; Figure 4, step 402. The computer program may further comprise the programming step of determining whether the web server is accessed from the first request. Specification, page 10, line 16 – page 11, line 22; Specification, page 13, line 22 – page 14, line 2; Figure 3, element 350; Figure 4, step 403. The computer program may further comprise the programming step of automatically attempting to establish a second connection between one or more clients and the Internet gateway if the web server

was not accessed from the first request. Specification, page 10, line 16 – page 11, line 22; Specification, page 14, line 25 – page 15, line 17, Figure 3, element 350; Figure 4, step 405.

In another embodiment, a computer program product having a computer readable medium having computer program logic recorded thereon for automatically restoring logon connectivity may comprise programming operable for establishing a first connection between a client and an Internet gateway. Specification, page 10, line 16 – page 11, line 22; Specification, page 13, lines 1-14; Figure 3, element 350; Figure 4, step 401. The computer program product may further comprise programming operable for checking status of the first connection by issuing a first request to the Internet gateway to access a web server utilizing a protocol blocked under a logged off status. Specification, page 10, line 16 – page 11, line 22; Specification, page 13, lines 15-21; Figure 3, element 350; Figure 4, step 402. The computer program may further comprise programming operable for determining whether the web server is accessed from the first request. Specification, page 10, line 16 – page 11, line 22; Specification, page 13, line 22 – page 14, line 2; Figure 3, element 350; Figure 4, step 403. The computer program may further comprise programming operable for automatically attempting to establish a second connection to the Internet gateway if the web server was not accessed from the first request. Specification, page 10, line 16 – page 11, line 22; Specification, page 14, line 25 – page 15, line 17, Figure 3, element 350; Figure 4, step 405.

VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

Claims 1-2, 4-10, 14-15, 17-23, 40-41 and 43-49 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Kakiuchi et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,360,267) (hereinafter "Kakiuchi"). Claims 3, 16, 29 and 42 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kakiuchi in view of Perlman et al. (U.S. Patent

No. 6,308,221) (hereinafter "Perlman"). Claims 11-13, 24-26 and 50-52 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kakiuchi.

VII. ARGUMENT

A. Claims 1-2, 4-10, 14-15, 17-23, 27-28, 30-36, 40-41 and 43-49 are not properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b).

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-2, 4-10, 14-15, 17-23, 27-28, 30-36, 40-41 and 43-49 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Kakiuchi. Paper No. 5, page 5. Appellants respectfully traverse these rejections for at least the reasons stated below.

For a claim to be anticipated under 35 U.S.C. §102, each and every claim limitation must be found within the cited prior art reference and arranged as required by the claim. M.P.E.P. §2131.

1. Claims 1, 14 and 40 are not anticipated by Kakiuchi.

Appellants respectfully assert that Kakiuchi does not disclose "checking status of said first connection by issuing a first request to said Internet gateway to access a web server utilizing a protocol blocked under a logged off status" as recited in claim 1 and similarly in claims 14 and 40. The Examiner cites column 7, lines 43-50 of Kakiuchi as disclosing the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 3, page 5. Appellants respectfully traverse and assert that Kakiuchi instead discloses the operation of the MobileSocket of the client computer when using the SEND command. Column 7, lines 34-35. Kakiuchi further discloses that when the gateway is used, a serial number is added to the data to be transferred. Column 7, lines 43-44. Kakiuchi further discloses that the data is compressed, encrypted and stored in a transmission buffer. Column 7, lines 45-46. Kakiuchi further discloses that the MobileSocket requests the BSP to execute the SEND command using the real

descriptor which shows the connection between the MobileSocket and the gateway application program and the data to be sent. Column 7, lines 47-50. Kakiuchi further discloses that if a disconnection is detected, the MobileSocket waits for a reconnection after the network monitoring program confirms the disconnection of the telephone network. Column 7, lines 51-54. Hence, Kakiuchi discloses a client computer using the SEND command to specify the connection and data to be sent to the gateway. However, there is no language in the cited passage that discloses issuing a request to the gateway utilizing a protocol blocked under a logged off status. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 1, 14 and 40, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 1, 14 and 40. M.P.E.P. §2131.

The Examiner in response to Appellants' above-stated arguments responds by citing column 1, lines 40-42 of Kakiuchi as further support that Kakiuchi discloses the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 5, page 2. Appellants respectfully traverse. Kakiuchi instead simply discloses a WWW browser program on a client that requests an HTML document stored in the server based on an HTTP protocol. Column 1, lines 40-42. There is no language in the cited passage that discloses checking the status of a connection by issuing a request to an Internet gateway to access a web server utilizing a protocol blocked under a logged off status. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 1, 14 and 40, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 1, 14 and 40. M.P.E.P. §2131.

Appellants further assert that Kakiuchi does not disclose "determining whether said web server is accessed from said first request" as recited in claim 1 and similarly in claims 14 and 40. The Examiner cites column 4, lines 50-55 and column 5, lines 17-27 of Kakiuchi as disclosing the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 3, page 5. Appellants respectfully traverse and assert that Kakiuchi instead discloses that the ACCEPT command is used to request to connect to the apparatus to be communicated with in response to a connection request from the apparatus to be

communicated with. Column 4, lines 50-53. Kakiuchi further discloses a procedure that includes (1) issuing the SOCKET command to obtain a descriptor; (2) issuing the ACCEPT command with the designated descriptor to establish a connection with the client application and (3) sending or receiving from the client application data using the SEND command or the RECEIVE command. Column 5, lines 17-25. While the cited passages disclose establishing a connection between a server and a client, the claim language recites "determining whether said web server is accessed from said first request." The first request refers to a request to the Internet gateway to check the status of the connection between a client and Internet gateway. The Examiner had previously cited the SEND command as disclosing the first request. Paper No. 3, page 5. There is no language in the cited passage that discloses determining whether a web server is accessed from the SEND command. Neither is there any language in the cited passage that discloses determining whether a web server is accessed from a request that was issued to the Internet gateway to check the status of the connection between a client and Internet gateway. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 1, 14 and 40, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 1, 14 and 40. M.P.E.P. §2131.

The Examiner in response to Appellants' above-stated arguments responds by citing column 1, lines 40-45 of Kakiuchi as further support that Kakiuchi discloses the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 5, pages 2 and 6. Appellants respectfully traverse. Kakiuchi instead discloses a WWW browser program on a client that requests an HTML document stored in the server based on an HTTP protocol. Column 1, lines 40-42. Kakiuchi further discloses that the server sends the designated HTML document to the client and the WWW browser program displays the HTML document received from the server on a screen. Column 1, lines 42-45. Hence, Kakiuchi discloses a client requesting an HTML document that is retrieved from a server and displayed on the client. There is no language in the cited passage that discloses determining whether a web server is accessed from a request, where the

request was issued to an Internet gateway utilizing a protocol blocked under a logged off status. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 1, 14 and 40, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 1, 14 and 40. M.P.E.P. §2131.

Appellants further assert that Kakiuchi does not disclose "automatically attempting to establish a second connection to said Internet gateway if said web server was not accessed from said first request" as recited in claim 1 and similarly in claims 14 and 40. The Examiner cites column 10, lines 2-17 of Kakiuchi as disclosing the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 3, page 5. Appellants respectfully traverse and assert that Kakiuchi instead discloses that a network managing program 103 (in client computer) checks whether an automatic re-connection is designated. Column 10, lines 8-9. Kakiuchi further discloses when the automatic re-connection is designated, the network monitoring program decides whether the quality of the telephone network is good enough to recover the connection. Column 10, lines 9-13. Kakiuchi further discloses that if the quality of the telephone network is good enough to recover the connection, the re-connection procedure is executed. Column 10, lines 13-15. While the cited passages disclose reconnecting a connection by the client if the telephone network is good enough to recover a connection, the claim language recites "automatically attempting to establish a second connection to the Internet gateway if the web server was not accessed from the first request." The first request refers to a request to the Internet gateway to check the status of the connection between a client and Internet gateway. The Examiner had previously cited the SEND command as disclosing the first request. Paper No. 3, page 5. There is no language in the cited passage that discloses determining automatically attempting to establish a second connection to the Internet gateway if the web server was not accessed from the SEND command. Neither is there any language in the cited passage that discloses determining automatically attempting to establish a second connection to the Internet gateway if the web server was not accessed from a request that was issued to the Internet gateway to check the

status of the connection between a client and Internet gateway. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 1, 14 and 40, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 1, 14 and 40. M.P.E.P. §2131.

The Examiner in response to Appellants' above-stated arguments responds by citing column 11, lines 38-41 and column 11, line 62 – column 12, line 6 of Kakiuchi as further support that Kakiuchi discloses the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 5, pages 3 and 6. Appellants respectfully traverse. Kakiuchi instead discloses that the re-connection means mainly corresponds to the re-connection program and executes automatic re-connection when the network monitoring means detects the disconnection of the relay connection. Column 11, lines 38-41. Kakiuchi further discloses that the present invention can provide a communication control for the client-server system which enables the client to connect with the server using any connection type without modification of any existing client application program. Column 11, lines 62-66. While Kakiuchi discloses automatic reconnection, there is no language in the cited passages that discloses automatically attempting to establish a second connection to the Internet gateway if the web server was not accessed from the first request, where the first request refers to a request to the Internet gateway to check the status of the connection between a client and Internet gateway. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 1, 14 and 40, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 1, 14 and 40. M.P.E.P. §2131.

2. Claims 2, 4-10, 15, 17-23, 41 and 43-49 are not anticipated by Kakiuchi for at least the reasons that claims 1, 14 and 40 are not anticipated by Kakiuchi.

Claims 2, 4-10 depend from claim 1 and hence are not anticipated by Kakiuchi for at least the reasons that claim 1 is not anticipated by Kakiuchi as discussed above in Section (A)(1). Claims 15, 17-23 depend from claim 14 and hence are not anticipated by Kakiuchi for at least the reasons that claim 14 is not

anticipated by Kakiuchi as discussed above in Section (A)(1). Claims 41 and 43-49 depend from claim 40 and hence are not anticipated by Kakiuchi for at least the reasons that claim 40 is not anticipated by Kakiuchi as discussed above in Section (A)(1).

3. Claims 2, 15 and 41 are not anticipated by Kakiuchi.

Appellants respectfully assert that Kakiuchi does not disclose "wherein if said web server was accessed from said first request, then the method further comprises the steps of: waiting for a first period of time" as recited in claim 2 and similarly in claims 15 and 41. The Examiner cites column 7, lines 13-30 of Kakiuchi as disclosing the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 3, page 6. Appellants respectfully traverse and assert that Kakiuchi instead discloses that the MobileSocket requests the BSP to execute the CONNECT command using the real descriptor corresponding to the descriptor designated by the application program. Column 7, lines 15-19. Kakiuchi further discloses that the connection between the MobileSocket and the gateway application program is established. Column 7, lines 21-23. Kakiuchi further discloses that the MobileSocket notifies the IP address of the server computer designated by the client application program, the port number of the server application program and the real descriptor of the connection to the gateway application program. Column 7, lines 24-28. There is no language in the cited passage that discloses waiting a period of time. Neither is there any language in the cited passage that discloses waiting a period of time if the web server was accessed from a request that was issued to the Internet gateway to check the status of the connection between a client and the Internet gateway. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 2, 15 and 41, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 2, 15 and 41. M.P.E.P. §2131.

The Examiner in response to Appellants' above-stated arguments responds by citing column 1, lines 40-45 of Kakiuchi as further support that Kakiuchi discloses the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 5, pages 3 and 7. Appellants respectfully traverse. As stated above, Kakiuchi discloses a client requesting an HTML document that is retrieved from a server and displayed on the client. There is no language in the cited passage that discloses waiting a period of time. Neither is there any language in the cited passage that discloses waiting a period of time if the web server was accessed from a request, where the request was issued to the Internet gateway to check the status of the connection between a client and the Internet gateway. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 2, 15 and 41, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 2, 15 and 41. M.P.E.P. §2131.

Appellants further assert that Kakiuchi does not disclose "wherein if said web server was accessed from said first request, then the method further comprises the steps of: checking status of said first connection by issuing a second request to said Internet gateway to access said web server utilizing said protocol blocked under said logged off status" as recited in claim 2 and similarly in claims 15 and 41. The Examiner cites column 7, lines 43-50 of Kakiuchi as disclosing the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 3, page 6. Appellants respectfully traverse and assert that Kakiuchi instead discloses the operation of the MobileSocket of the client computer when using the SEND command. Column 7, lines 34-35. Kakiuchi further discloses that when the gateway is used, a serial number is added to the data to be transferred. Column 7, lines 43-44. Kakiuchi further discloses that the data is compressed, encrypted and stored in a transmission buffer. Column 7, lines 45-46. Kakiuchi further discloses that the MobileSocket requests the BSP to execute the SEND command using the real descriptor which shows the connection between the MobileSocket and the gateway application program and the data to be sent. Column 7, lines 47-50. Kakiuchi further discloses that if a disconnection is detected, the MobileSocket waits for a reconnection after the network monitoring program

confirms the disconnection of the telephone network. Column 7, lines 51-54. Hence, Kakiuchi discloses a client computer using the SEND command to specify the connection and data to be sent to the gateway. However, there is no language in the cited passage that discloses issuing a request to the gateway utilizing a protocol blocked under a logged off status. Neither is there any language in the cited passage that discloses issuing a request to the gateway utilizing a protocol blocked under a logged off status to check the status of a connection. Neither is there any language in the cited passage that discloses issuing a request to the gateway utilizing a protocol blocked under a logged off status to check the status of a connection between the client and the Internet gateway. Neither is there any language in the cited passage that discloses issuing a request to the gateway utilizing a protocol blocked under a logged off status if the web server was accessed from a request that was issued to the Internet gateway to check the status of the connection between a client and Internet gateway. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 2, 15 and 41, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 2, 15 and 41. M.P.E.P. §2131.

The Examiner in response to Appellants' above-stated arguments responds by citing column 1, lines 40-45 of Kakiuchi as further support that Kakiuchi discloses the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 5, pages 3 and 7. Appellants respectfully traverse. As stated above, Kakiuchi discloses a client requesting an HTML document that is retrieved from a server and displayed on the client. There is no language in the cited passage that discloses issuing a request to the gateway utilizing a protocol blocked under a logged off status. Neither is there any language in the cited passage that discloses issuing a request to the gateway utilizing a protocol blocked under a logged off status to check the status of a connection. Neither is there any language in the cited passage that discloses issuing a request to the gateway utilizing a protocol blocked under a logged off status to check the status of a connection between the client and the Internet gateway. Neither is there any language in the cited passage that discloses issuing a request to the gateway utilizing a protocol blocked under a

logged off status if the web server was accessed from a request that was issued to the Internet gateway to check the status of the connection between a client and Internet gateway. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 2, 15 and 41, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 2, 15 and 41. M.P.E.P. §2131.

4. Claims 5, 18 and 44 are not anticipated by Kakiuchi.

Appellants respectfully assert that Kakiuchi does not disclose "terminating said first logon procedure" as recited in claim 5 and similarly in claims 18 and 44. The Examiner cites column 10, lines 4-7 of Kakiuchi as disclosing the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 3, page 6. Appellants respectfully traverse and assert that Kakiuchi instead discloses that when the disconnection of the network is detected, the network monitoring program changes the corresponding connection status to disconnection in the connection management table. There is no language in the cited passage that discloses terminating a logon procedure. Instead, the cited passage discloses detecting a disconnection. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 5, 18 and 44, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 5, 18 and 44. M.P.E.P. §2131.

The Examiner in response to Appellants' above-stated arguments responds by citing column 7, lines 51-54 and column 11, lines 38-41 of Kakiuchi as further support that Kakiuchi discloses the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 5, page 7. Appellants respectfully traverse and assert that Kakiuchi instead discloses that if a disconnection is detected, the MobileSocket waits for a reconnection after the network monitoring program confirms the disconnection of the telephone network. Column 7, lines 51-54. Kakiuchi further discloses that the re-connection means mainly corresponds to the re-connection program and executes automatic re-connection when the network monitoring means detects the disconnection of the relay connection. Column 11, lines 38-41. There is no language in the cited passage that

discloses terminating a logon procedure. Instead, the cited passage discloses detecting a disconnection. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 5, 18 and 44, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 5, 18 and 44. M.P.E.P. §2131.

Appellants further assert that Kakiuchi does not disclose "executing a second logon procedure" as recited in claim 5 and similarly in claims 18 and 44. The Examiner cites column 10, lines 8-15 of Kakiuchi as disclosing the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 3, page 6. Appellants respectfully traverse and assert that Kakiuchi instead discloses that a network managing program 103 (in client computer) checks whether an automatic re-connection is designated. Column 10, lines 8-9. Kakiuchi further discloses when the automatic re-connection is designated, the network monitoring program decides whether the quality of the telephone network is good enough to recover the connection. Column 10, lines 9-13. Kakiuchi further discloses that if the quality of the telephone network is good enough to recover the connection, the re-connection procedure is executed. Column 10, lines 13-15. There is no language in the cited passage that discloses executing a logon procedure to establish a second connection if the web server was not accessed from a request that was issued to the Internet gateway to check the status of the connection between a client and Internet gateway. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 5, 18 and 44, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 5, 18 and 44. M.P.E.P. §2131.

The Examiner in response to Appellants' above-stated arguments responds by citing column 7, lines 51-54 and column 11, lines 38-41 of Kakiuchi as further support that Kakiuchi discloses the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 5, page 7. Appellants respectfully traverse. As stated above, Kakiuchi instead discloses that if a disconnection is detected, the MobileSocket waits for a reconnection after the network monitoring program confirms the disconnection of the telephone network.

Column 7, lines 51-54. Kakiuchi further discloses that the re-connection means mainly corresponds to the re-connection program and executes automatic re-connection when the network monitoring means detects the disconnection of the relay connection. Column 11, lines 38-41. There is no language in the cited passage that discloses executing a logon procedure to establish a second connection if the web server was not accessed from a request that was issued to the Internet gateway to check the status of the connection between a client and Internet gateway. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 5, 18 and 44, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 5, 18 and 44. M.P.E.P. §2131.

6. Claims 6, 19 and 45 are not anticipated by Kakiuchi.

Appellants respectfully assert that Kakiuchi does not disclose "waiting for a first period of time" as recited in claim 6 and similarly in claims 19 and 45. The Examiner cites column 10, lines 4-15 of Kakiuchi as disclosing the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 3, page 6. Appellants respectfully traverse and assert that Kakiuchi instead discloses that when the disconnection of the network is detected, the network monitoring program changes the corresponding connection status to disconnected in the connection management table. Column 10, lines 4-7. Kakiuchi further discloses that a network managing program 103 (in client computer) checks whether an automatic re-connection is designated. Column 10, lines 8-9. Kakiuchi further discloses when the automatic re-connection is designated, the network monitoring program decides whether the quality of the telephone network is good enough to recover the connection. Column 10, lines 9-13. Kakiuchi further discloses that if the quality of the telephone network is good enough to recover the connection, the re-connection procedure is executed. Column 10, lines 13-15. There is no language in the cited passage that discloses a waiting for a period of time. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 6, 19 and 45, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 6, 19 and 45. M.P.E.P. §2131.

The Examiner in response to Appellants' above-stated arguments responds by citing column 1, lines 40-45 of Kakiuchi as further support that Kakiuchi discloses the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 5, page 7. Appellants respectfully traverse. As stated above, Kakiuchi discloses a client requesting an HTML document that is retrieved from a server and displayed on the client. There is no language in the cited passage that discloses a waiting for a period of time. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 6, 19 and 45, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 6, 19 and 45. M.P.E.P. §2131.

7. Claims 7, 20 and 46 are not anticipated by Kakiuchi.

Appellants respectfully assert that Kakiuchi does not disclose "checking status of said attempted second connection by issuing a second request to said Internet gateway to access said web server utilizing said protocol blocked under said logged off status" as recited in claim 7 and similarly in claims 20 and 46. The Examiner cites column 10, lines 38-51 of Kakiuchi as disclosing the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 3, page 7. Appellants respectfully traverse and assert that Kakiuchi instead discloses that the real descriptor of the disconnection is replaced by the real descriptor of the new connection in the connection management table. Column 10, lines 38-40. Kakiuchi further discloses that the real descriptor of the new connection, the IP address of the gateway computer and the port number of the re-connection daemon program are designated and the CONNECT command is issued to the BSP to request the connection with the re-connection daemon program. Column 10, lines 41-46. There is no language in the cited passage that discloses checking the status of an attempted second connection. Neither is there any language in the cited passage that discloses checking the status of an attempted second connection by issuing a request to the Internet gateway utilizing the protocol blocked under the logged off status. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 7, 20 and 46, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 7, 20 and 46. M.P.E.P. §2131.

The Examiner in response to Appellants' above-stated arguments responds by citing column 1, lines 40-45 of Kakiuchi as further support that Kakiuchi discloses the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 5, page 7. Appellants respectfully traverse. As stated above, Kakiuchi discloses a client requesting an HTML document that is retrieved from a server and displayed on the client. There is no language in the cited passage that discloses checking the status of an attempted second connection. Neither is there any language in the cited passage that discloses checking the status of an attempted second connection by issuing a request to the Internet gateway utilizing the protocol blocked under the logged off status. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 7, 20 and 46, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 7, 20 and 46. M.P.E.P. §2131.

8. Claims 8, 21 and 47 are not anticipated by Kakiuchi.

Appellants respectfully assert that Kakiuchi does not disclose that "determining whether said web server is accessed from said second request" as recited in claim 8 and similarly in claims 21 and 47. The Examiner cites column 10, lines 47-63 of Kakiuchi as disclosing the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 3, page 7. Appellants respectfully traverse and assert that Kakiuchi instead discloses that the Mobile Socket of the client computer and the MobileSocket of the gateway computer can communicate with each other. Column 10, lines 49-51. Kakiuchi further discloses that the re-connection program notifies the data number of the correctly received data to the gateway application program and also receives the data number of the correctly received data from the gateway application program. Column 10, lines 53-57. Kakiuchi further discloses that the data having a number following the data number of the correctly received data stored in the transmission buffer is sent to the gateway application program. Column 10, lines 57-60. There is no language in the cited passage that discloses determining whether a web server is accessed from a request. Neither is there any language in the cited passage that

discloses determining whether a web server is accessed from a request where the request is issued to the Internet gateway to check the status of an attempted connection to the Internet gateway. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 8, 21 and 47, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 8, 21 and 47. M.P.E.P. §2131.

The Examiner in response to Appellants' above-stated arguments responds by citing column 1, lines 40-45 of Kakiuchi as further support that Kakiuchi discloses the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 5, page 7. Appellants respectfully traverse. As stated above, Kakiuchi discloses a client requesting an HTML document that is retrieved from a server and displayed on the client. There is no language in the cited passage that discloses determining whether a web server is accessed from a request, where the request is issued to the Internet gateway to check the status of an attempted connection to the Internet gateway. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 8, 21 and 47, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 8, 21 and 47. M.P.E.P. §2131.

9. Claims 9, 22 and 48 are not anticipated by Kakiuchi.

Appellants respectfully assert that Kakiuchi does not disclose "waiting for a second period of time, wherein said first period of time is less than said second period of time" as recited in claim 9 and similarly in claims 22 and 48. The Examiner cites column 10, lines 4-15 of Kakiuchi disclosing the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 3, page 7. Appellants respectfully traverse and assert that Kakiuchi instead discloses that when the disconnection of the network is detected, the network monitoring program changes the corresponding connection status to disconnected in the connection management table. Column 10, lines 4-7. Kakiuchi further discloses that a network managing program 103 (in client computer) checks whether an automatic re-connection is designated. Column 10, lines 8-9. Kakiuchi further

discloses when the automatic re-connection is designated, the network monitoring program decides whether the quality of the telephone network is good enough to recover the connection. Column 10, lines 9-13. Kakiuchi further discloses that if the quality of the telephone network is good enough to recover the connection, the re-connection procedure is executed. Column 10, lines 13-15. There is no language in the cited passage that discloses a waiting for a period of time. Neither is there any language that discloses waiting for a first and a second period of time. Neither is there any language that discloses waiting for a first and a second period of time where the first period of time is less than the second period of time. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 9, 22 and 48, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 9, 22 and 48. M.P.E.P. §2131.

The Examiner in response to Appellants' above-stated arguments responds by citing column 1, lines 40-45 of Kakiuchi as further support that Kakiuchi discloses the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 5, page 7. Appellants respectfully traverse. As stated above, Kakiuchi discloses a client requesting an HTML document that is retrieved from a server and displayed on the client. There is no language in the cited passage that discloses a waiting for a period of time. Neither is there any language that discloses waiting for a first and a second period of time. Neither is there any language that discloses waiting for a first and a second period of time where the first period of time is less than the second period of time. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 9, 22 and 48, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 9, 22 and 48. M.P.E.P. §2131.

Appellants further assert that Kakiuchi does not disclose "checking status of said attempted second connection by issuing a third request to said Internet gateway to access said web server utilizing said protocol blocked under said logged off status" as recited in claim 9 and similarly in claims 22 and 48. The Examiner cites column 10, lines 38-51 of Kakiuchi as disclosing the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No.

3, page 7. Appellants respectfully traverse and assert that Kakiuchi instead discloses that the real descriptor of the disconnection is replaced by the real descriptor of the new connection in the connection management table. Column 10, lines 38-40. Kakiuchi further discloses that the real descriptor of the new connection, the IP address of the gateway computer and the port number of the re-connection daemon program are designated and the CONNECT command is issued to the BSP to request the connection with the re-connection daemon program. Column 10, lines 41-46. There is no language in the cited passage that discloses checking the status of an attempted second connection. Neither is there any language in the cited passage that discloses checking the status of an attempted second connection by issuing a request to the Internet gateway utilizing the protocol blocked under the logged off status. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 9, 22 and 48, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 9, 22 and 48. M.P.E.P. §2131.

The Examiner in response to Appellants' above-stated arguments responds by citing column 1, lines 40-45 of Kakiuchi as further support that Kakiuchi discloses the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 5, page 7. Appellants respectfully traverse. As stated above, Kakiuchi discloses a client requesting an HTML document that is retrieved from a server and displayed on the client. There is no language in the cited passage that discloses checking the status of an attempted second connection. Neither is there any language in the cited passage that discloses checking the status of an attempted second connection by issuing a request to the Internet gateway utilizing the protocol blocked under the logged off status. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 9, 22 and 48, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 9, 22 and 48. M.P.E.P. §2131.

10. Claims 10, 23 and 49 are not anticipated by Kakiuchi.

Appellants respectfully assert that Kakiuchi does not disclose "automatically attempting to establish a third connection to said Internet gateway" as recited in claim 10 and similarly in claims 23 and 49. The Examiner cites column 10, lines 2-15 of Kakiuchi as disclosing the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 3, page 8. Appellants respectfully traverse and assert that Kakiuchi instead discloses that when the disconnection of the network is detected, the network monitoring program changes the corresponding connection status to disconnected in the connection management table. Column 10, lines 4-7. Kakiuchi further discloses that a network managing program 103 (in client computer) checks whether an automatic re-connection is designated. Column 10, lines 8-9. Kakiuchi further discloses when the automatic re-connection is designated, the network monitoring program decides whether the quality of the telephone network is good enough to recover the connection. Column 10, lines 9-13. Kakiuchi further discloses that if the quality of the telephone network is good enough to recover the connection, the re-connection procedure is executed. Column 10, lines 13-15. While Kakiuchi discloses reconnecting a connection, there is no language in the cited passage that discloses automatically attempting to establish a connection to an Internet gateway if the web server was not accessed from a request that was issued to the Internet gateway to check the status of an attempted connection to the Internet gateway. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 10, 23 and 49, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 10, 23 and 49. M.P.E.P. §2131.

The Examiner in response to Appellants' above-stated arguments responds by citing column 11, lines 38-41 of Kakiuchi as further support that Kakiuchi discloses the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 5, page 8. Appellants respectfully traverse and assert that Kakiuchi instead discloses that the re-connection means mainly corresponds to the re-connection program and executes automatic re-connection when the network monitoring means detects the disconnection of the relay

connection. Column 11, lines 38-41. While Kakiuchi discloses reconnecting a connection, there is no language in the cited passage that discloses automatically attempting to establish a connection to an Internet gateway if the web server was not accessed from a request, where the request was issued to the Internet gateway to check the status of an attempted connection to the Internet gateway. Thus, Kakiuchi does not disclose all of the limitations of claims 10, 23 and 49, and thus Kakiuchi does not anticipate claims 10, 23 and 49. M.P.E.P. §2131.

B. Claims 3, 16 and 42 are not properly rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kakiuchi in view of Perlman.

The Examiner has rejected claims 3, 16 and 42 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kakiuchi in view of Perlman. Paper No. 5, page 8. Appellants respectfully traverse these rejections for at least the reasons stated below.

1. The Examiner has not provided a source of motivation for combining Kakiuchi with Perlman and the Examiner is using improper hindsight reasoning in combining Kakiuchi with Perlman.

A *prima facie* showing of obviousness requires the Examiner to establish, inter alia, that the prior art references teach or suggest, either alone or in combination, all of the limitations of the claimed invention, and the Examiner must provide a motivation or suggestion to combine or modify the prior art reference to make the claimed inventions. M.P.E.P. §2142. The showings must be clear and particular and supported by objective evidence. *In re Lee*, 277 F.3d 1338, 1343, 61 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430, 1433-34 (Fed. Cir. 2002); *In re Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365, 1370, 55 U.S.P.Q.2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000); *In re Dembiczak*, 50 U.S.P.Q.2d. 1614, 1617 (Fed. Cir. 1999). Broad conclusory statements regarding the teaching of multiple references, standing alone, are not evidence. *Id.*

The Examiner's motivation for modifying Kakiuchi with Perlman to wait for a second period of time, where the second period of time is less than the first period of time, as recited in claim 3 and similarly in claims 16 and 42, is "to speed up the process of wait time when redialing after the first failed connection." Paper No. 3, page 11. The Examiner also uses the motivation of "so [that] the client would not have to wait as long before reconnecting with the gateway server as desired" for modifying Kakiuchi with Perlman to include the above-cited limitation. Paper No. 5, page 9. The Examiner's motivations are insufficient to support a *prima facie* case of obviousness for at least the reasons stated below.

The Examiner has not presented a source for his motivation for modifying Kakiuchi with Perlman. The motivation to modify Kakiuchi with Perlman must come from one of three possible sources: the nature of the problem to be solved, the teachings of the prior art, and the knowledge of persons of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Rouffet*, 149 F.3d 1350, 1357, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1453, 1457-58 (Fed. Cir. 1998). The Examiner has not provided any evidence that his motivation comes from any of these sources. Instead, the Examiner is relying upon his own subjective opinion which is insufficient to support a prima facie case of obviousness. *In re Lee*, 61 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430, 1434 (Fed. Cir. 2002). Consequently, the Examiner's motivation is insufficient to support a *prima facie* case of obviousness for rejecting claims 3, 16 and 42. *Id.*

Furthermore, the Examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based on improper hindsight reasoning. The Examiner's motivations appear to have been gleaned from Appellants' disclosure. Any judgment on obviousness must not include knowledge gleaned from Appellants' disclosure. *In re McLaughlin*, 170 U.S.P.Q. 209, 212 (C.C.P.A. 1971). Consequently, the Examiner's motivation is insufficient to support a *prima facie* case of obviousness for rejecting claims 3, 16 and 42. M.P.E.P. §2145.

As a result of the foregoing, Applicant respectfully asserts that the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness for rejecting claims 3, 16 and 42.

M.P.E.P. §2143.

B. Kakiuchi and Perlman, taken singly or in combination, do not teach or suggest the following claim limitations.

Appellants respectfully assert that Kakiuchi and Perlman, taken singly or in combination, do not teach or suggest "waiting for a second period of time, wherein said second period of time is less than said first period of time" as recited in claim 3 and similarly in claims 16 and 42. The Examiner cites to elements 502, 503, 505, 507 in Figure 5 and column 6, lines 2-29 of Perlman as teaching the above-cited claim limitation. Paper No. 3, page 11. Appellants respectfully traverse and assert that Perlman instead teaches that if an interruption in communication is detected by the client while the client is in contact with the WebTV server, then the client saves information describing the current browsing status to memory. Column 6, lines 3-7. Perlman further teaches that once the status information is saved, the client disconnects from the modem pool and waits for a predetermined time interval. Column 6, lines 11-14. Perlman further teaches that at the expiration of the time interval, the client determines whether an incoming call is still being received. Column 6, lines 15-16. Hence, Perlman teaches waiting for a period of time after disconnecting from the modem pool in response to an interruption, such as a Call Waiting signal. There is no language in the cited passage that teaches waiting for two separate periods of times. Neither is there any language in the cited passage that teaches waiting a period of time upon attempting to establish a connection to an Internet gateway if the web server was not accessed by a request utilizing a protocol blocked under a logged off status. Therefore, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness since the Examiner is relying upon an incorrect, factual predicate in support of the rejection. *In re Rouffet*, 47 U.S.P.Q.2d 1453, 1455 (Fed. Cir. 1998).

C. Claims 11-13, 24-26, 37-39 and 50-52 are not properly rejected under

35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Kakiuchi in view of Official Notice.

The Examiner has rejected claims 11-13, 24-26, 37-39 and 50-52 as being unpatentable over Kakiuchi in view of Official Notice. Paper No. 5, page 9. Appellants respectfully traverse these rejections for at least the reasons stated below.

Appellants respectfully assert that Kakiuchi does not teach or suggest "wherein said protocol is a HyperText Transport Protocol" as recited in claim 11 and similarly in claims 24 and 50. Appellants further assert that Kakiuchi does not teach or suggest "wherein said protocol is a file transfer protocol" as recited in claim 12 and similarly in claims 25 and 51. Appellants further assert that Kakiuchi does not teach or suggest "wherein said protocol is a telnet protocol" as recited in claim 13 and similarly in claims 26 and 52. The Examiner takes Official Notice that these protocols are well known and expected in the art. Appellants traverse the implied assertion that it is well known in the art to check the status of a connection between a client and an Internet gateway by issuing a request to the Internet gateway to access a web server utilizing either the HyperText Transport Protocol, the file transfer protocol or the telnet protocol blocked under a logged off status.

Appellants had previously requested the Examiner to submit a reference that teaches to check the status of a connection between a client and an Internet gateway by issuing a request to the Internet gateway to access a web server utilizing either the HyperText Transport Protocol, the file transfer protocol or the telnet protocol blocked under a logged off status, pursuant to M.P.E.P. §2144.03. The Examiner has not provided such a reference. Instead, the Examiner, in response to Appellants' request, cites column 1, lines 40-45 of Kakiuchi as evidence of using the HyperText Transport Protocol. Paper No. 5, page 5. While Kakiuchi teaches a client requesting an HTML document based on the HTTP protocol, there is no language in the cited passage that

teaches checking the status of a connection using the HTTP protocol that is blocked under a logged off status. Further, there is no language in the cited passage that teaches using the file transfer protocol or the telnet protocol to check the status of a connection. Accordingly, the Examiner has not presented a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claims 11-13, 24-26, 37-39 and 50-52. M.P.E.P. §2143.

Furthermore, the Examiner must submit objective evidence and not rely on his own subjective opinion in support of modifying Kakiuchi to check the status of a connection between a client and an Internet gateway by issuing a request to the Internet gateway to access a web server utilizing either the HyperText Transport Protocol, the file transfer protocol or the telnet protocol blocked under a logged off status. *In re Lee*, 61 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430, 1434 (Fed. Cir. 2002). The Examiner simply states that it would have been obvious to modify Kakiuchi in such a manner without providing any evidence. Paper No. 3, page 12; Paper No. 5, page 9. This is insufficient to support a *prima facie* case of obviousness. Consequently, the Examiner has not provided a *prima facie* case of obviousness in rejecting claims 11-13, 24-26 and 50-52. *Id.*

VIII. CONCLUSION

For the reasons noted above, the rejections of claims 1-26 and 40-52 are in error. Appellants respectfully request reversal of the rejections and allowance of claims 1-26 and 40-52.

Respectfully submitted,
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APPENDIX

1. A method for automatically restoring logon connectivity in a network system comprising the steps of:

establishing a first connection between a client and an Internet gateway;

checking status of said first connection by issuing a first request to said Internet gateway to access a web server utilizing a protocol blocked under a logged off status;

determining whether said web server is accessed from said first request; and

automatically attempting to establish a second connection to said Internet gateway if said web server was not accessed from said first request.

2. The method as recited in claim 1, wherein if said web server was accessed from said first request then the method further comprises the steps of:

waiting for a first period of time; and

checking status of said first connection by issuing a second request to said Internet gateway to access said web server utilizing said protocol blocked under said logged off status.

3. The method as recited in claim 2, wherein upon said attempting to establish said second connection to said Internet gateway the method further comprises the step of:

waiting for a second period of time, wherein said second period of time is less than said first period of time; and

checking status of said attempted second connection by issuing a third request to said Internet gateway to access said web server utilizing said protocol blocked under said logged off status.

4. The method as recited in claim 1, wherein said first connection is established by a first logon procedure.

5. The method as recited in claim 4, wherein said step of attempting to establish said second connection comprises the steps of:

terminating said first logon procedure; and

executing a second logon procedure.

6. The method as recited in claim 5 further comprising the step of:

waiting for a first period of time.

7. The method as recited in claim 6 further comprising the step of:

checking status of said attempted second connection by issuing a second request to said Internet gateway to access said web server utilizing said protocol blocked under said logged off status.

8. The method as recited in claim 7 further comprising the step of:

determining whether said web server is accessed from said second request.

9. The method as recited in claim 8, wherein if said web server is accessed from said second request then the method further comprises the steps of:

waiting for a second period of time, wherein said first period of time is less than said second period of time; and

checking status of said attempted second connection by issuing a third request to said Internet gateway to access said web server utilizing said protocol blocked under said logged off status.

10. The method as recited in claim 8, wherein if said web server was not accessed from said second request then the method further comprises the step of:

automatically attempting to establish a third connection to said Internet gateway.

11. The method as recited in claim 1, wherein said protocol is a HyperText Transport Protocol.

12. The method as recited in claim 1, wherein said protocol is a file transfer protocol.

13. The method as recited in claim 1, wherein said protocol is a telnet protocol.

14. A system, comprising:

a processor;

a memory unit storing a computer program operable for automatically restoring logon connectivity in a network system;

an input mechanism;

an output mechanism;

a bus system coupling the processor to the memory unit, input mechanism, and output mechanism, wherein the computer program comprises the programming steps of:

establishing a first connection between one or more clients and an Internet gateway;

checking status of said first connection by issuing a first request to said Internet gateway to access a web server utilizing a protocol blocked under a logged off status;

determining whether said web server is accessed from said first request; and

automatically attempting to establish a second connection between said one or more clients and said Internet gateway if said web server was not accessed from said first request.

15. The system as recited in claim 14, wherein if said web server was accessed from said first request then the computer program further comprises the programming steps of:

waiting for a first period of time; and

checking status of said first connection by issuing a second request to said Internet gateway to access said web server utilizing said protocol blocked under said logged off status.

16. The system as recited in claim 15, wherein upon said attempting to establish said second connection between said one or more clients and said Internet gateway the computer program further comprises the programming steps of:

waiting for a second period of time, wherein said second period of time is less than said first period of time; and

checking status of said attempted second connection by issuing a third request to said Internet gateway to access said web server utilizing said protocol blocked under said logged off status.

17. The system as recited in claim 14, wherein said first connection is established by a first logon procedure.

18. The system as recited in claim 17, wherein said step of attempting to establish said second connection comprises the programming steps of:

terminating said first logon procedure; and

executing a second logon procedure.

19. The system as recited in claim 18, wherein the computer program further comprises the programming step of:

waiting for a first period of time.

20. The system as recited in claim 19, wherein the computer program further comprises the programming step of:

checking status of said attempted second connection by issuing a second request to said Internet gateway to access said web server utilizing said protocol blocked under said logged off status.

21. The system as recited in claim 20, wherein the computer program further comprises the programming step of:

determining whether said web server is accessed from said second request.

22. The system as recited in claim 21, wherein if said web server is accessed from said second request then the computer program further comprises the programming steps of:

waiting for a second period of time, wherein said first period of time is less than said second period of time; and

checking status of said attempted second connection by issuing a third request to said Internet gateway to access said web server utilizing said protocol blocked under said logged off status.

23. The system as recited in claim 21, wherein if said web server was not accessed from said second request then the computer program further comprises the programming step of:

automatically attempting to establish a third connection to said Internet gateway.

24. The system as recited in claim 14, wherein said protocol is a HyperText Transport Protocol.

25. The system as recited in claim 14, wherein said protocol is a file transfer

protocol.

26. The system as recited in claim 14, wherein said protocol is a telnet protocol.

40. A computer program product having a computer readable medium having computer program logic recorded thereon for automatically restoring logon connectivity, comprising:

programming operable for establishing a first connection between a client and an Internet gateway;

programming operable for checking status of said first connection by issuing a first request to said Internet gateway to access a web server utilizing a protocol blocked under a logged off status;

programming operable for determining whether said web server is accessed from said first request; and

programming operable for automatically attempting to establish a second connection to said Internet gateway if said web server was not accessed from said first request.

41. The computer program product as recited in claim 40, wherein if said web server was accessed from said first request then the computer program product further comprises:

programming operable for waiting for a first period of time; and

programming operable for checking status of said first connection by issuing a second request to said Internet gateway to access said web server utilizing said protocol blocked under said logged off status.

42. The computer program product as recited in claim 41, wherein upon said attempting to establish said second connection to said Internet gateway the computer program product further comprises:

programming operable for waiting for a second period of time, wherein said second period of time is less than said first period of time; and

programming operable for checking status of said attempted second connection by issuing a third request to said Internet gateway to access said web server utilizing said protocol blocked under said logged off status.

43. The computer program product as recited in claim 40, wherein said first connection is established by a first logon procedure.

44. The computer program product as recited in claim 43, wherein said programming step of attempting to establish said second connection comprises the programming steps of:

terminating said first logon procedure; and

executing a second logon procedure.

45. The computer program product as recited in claim 44 further comprising:

programming operable for waiting for a first period of time.

46. The computer program product as recited in claim 45 further comprising:

programming operable for checking status of said attempted second connection by issuing a second request to said Internet gateway to access said web server utilizing said protocol blocked under said logged off status.

47. The computer program product as recited in claim 46 further comprising:

programming operable for determining whether said web server is accessed from said second request.

48. The computer program product as recited in claim 47, wherein if said web server is accessed from said second request then the computer program product

further comprises:

programming operable for waiting for a second period of time, wherein said first period of time is less than said second period of time; and

programming operable for checking status of said attempted second connection by issuing a third request to said Internet gateway to access said web server utilizing said protocol blocked under said logged off status.

49. The computer program product as recited in claim 47, wherein if said web server was not accessed from said second request then the computer program product further comprises:

programming operable for automatically attempting to establish a third connection to said Internet gateway.

50. The computer program product as recited in claim 40, wherein said protocol is a HyperText Transport Protocol.

51. The computer program product as recited in claim 40, wherein said protocol is a file transfer protocol.

52. The computer program product as recited in claim 40, wherein said protocol is a telnet protocol.